

Cloudy, probably local rains this afternoon; to-morrow mostly cloudy.
Highest temperature yesterday, 44; lowest, 34.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 117.—DAILY.

PALL OF PROHIBITION OVER BROADWAY N SAD CHRISTMAS EVE

Dry Law Catches Up on
the Drinking Classes and
Festive Hilarity Quits.

PEOPLE REMAIN HOME

What There Is of Merri-
ment Keeps Far From
Gay White Way.

SUNDAY AIDS THE CALM

Shout of 'Merry Christmas!' to
Cafe Owner Brings Quits
and Aggrieved Retort.

Maybe folks weren't trying. Or may-
be it's true that prohibition is catch-
ing up on the drinking classes. As a
matter of fact, you could get any sort
of an argument. Some said that it
was quiet along Broadway last night
because it was Sunday. Others said
that stern decorum reigned because it
was Christmas Eve and that nobody
ever came out on Christmas Eve any-
way. Still others insisted that it was
because it was Sunday and Christmas
Eve combined.

Well, whatever it was, it left Broad-
way mid. A fairish crowd filtered
into such cafes as the Palais Royal,
the Riveaux, the Plantation, the
Moulin Rouge, the Strand, Healy's and
so on, and at times some of them were
filled. But there wasn't a time for the
most part, when the singing of a
rousing gospel hymn by the entire as-
semblage could not have added gaiety
to the occasion.

The populace seemed to have lost
heart or faith or something. Possibly
it had decided it was best to stay home
and do its Christmas Eve drinking.
Maybe it will be livelier on New Year's
Eve. On the street, now and then, you'd
see a gentleman who seemed to have
been drinking something or other be-
cause he was either prostrate or drunk
to become so. But by wasn't drunk; he
was poisoned. In the cafes where dan-
cing is done in the most disapproved
fashion there was a determined attempt
to be jolly. The lady with the saxo-
phone were doing things they had
never done before.

More Than a Bit Wist.

Now and then there would be a flurry
out in the lobbies because nervous
room girls would suspect a recent arrival
and pass the word that a prohibition
agent was in their midst. And every so
often the crowd which did some clande-
stine drinking from hip bottles and
would rather be in a room somewhere than
in the time of its life. But to be quite
truthful about it, Christmas Eve was a
little more than a bit wistful in all the pub-
lic places and dance halls.

Of course you could get a drink. You
could get whole flocks of drinks. All
you needed was a year's salary and the
proper introductions. Having both of
these, you would be taken out to the
main entrance to a room somewhere to the
side or upstairs and introduced to a
gentleman who passed you on to a lady
and then to a gentleman who was a third
gentleman that you were all right. Then
the third gentleman would inform a
bartender that he might feel fairly safe
in pouring liquor for you and you could
have a drink of what you would take the
shape of a new automobile. It would
cost you a dollar or so, but it was worth
it just to be so honored.

All that of course was in the popular
mind. In the so-called little clubs run
by dancing celebrities and favorite
ladies of the chorus you could hire your
own rooms or cubicles and drink your
heart's content in a comfortable and
merry-making private stuff.
One cafe proprietor estimated that
at least 1,500 private parties were
being given at midnight in the white
lighthouses. The price is a simple and
generative one. Any person with a
little capital can give a private party.

You hire a flat and lay in a supply
of booting liquor. The guests, who
you think up on a list of wealthy
people who desire to drink. You send
them invitations to attend a little party
and you give them. They arrive early and
staid until they are all drunk and you
naturally you cannot do this for nothing.
From \$100 to \$500 for the privilege of
being your guest.

Gloom Fastens on Town.

THE NEW YORK HERALD reporter who
went out on Broadway to find out just
how the famous thoroughfare was con-
templating itself went from cafe to cafe
and hotel to hotel looking for excite-
ment. There was very little to be seen.
A certain gloom had fastened itself upon
the town. A famous proprietor of a fa-
mous restaurant was entering his establish-
ment just ahead of the reporter.

"Hello," cried the latter cheerily,
"Merry Christmas!"

"Hello," he replied calmly. "Go to
hell."

It was like that generally. At Forty-
ninth street and Broadway a woman
stepped out of a taxi cab singing. She
was all dressed up. So was her escort,
who sang, too. Those folks had been
somewhere. They had come downtown
to look others know that they had been
somewhere. A policeman standing
against the corner listened for a mo-
ment and then decided that some law
was being violated.

"What do you think this is, Christmas?"
And the queer thing about it, all of
the cafe proprietors said that they had
seen no prohibition officers, or none
that they had recognized. There was
something wrong. At one restaurant it
was reported that an enterprising young
woman in evening clothes had come for
a drink and then she had been taken
like a professional dancer. That was the
way the head waiter described him, any-
way. She beamed upon all the nice look-
ing men in the place and having caught

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Continued on Page Three.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

In France and Belgium Tribute Will Be Paid to 1,747
Unknown Soldiers of the Great War
Who Lie Where They Fell.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau.
As Christmas morning dawns over the cemeteries of France and Belgium there is being paid a sincere tribute of affection and memory to the 1,747 unknown American soldiers who are buried there. Brothers in arms of the one who sleeps at Arlington, comrades of those who were able to return to their homes after the great struggle which America made for civilization, these unidentified American dead are not to be forgotten on this day when peace and good will is to be the portion of humankind.

The New York Herald of Paris, continuing the custom established last year, is placing upon the grave of every unknown American soldier a holly wreath, bright with berries, as a symbol of the tie of fraternity which binds these unknowns with their American brothers, profuse with green leaves as a symbol of eternal remembrance.

This tribute is being carried out with the generous support of the American Graves Registration Service in Paris, whose director, Major R. P. Harbord, has placed the entire organization at the disposal of The New York Herald of Paris. In some areas school children perform the task of placing the wreaths at the foot of the white crosses with their pathetic marking: "Unknown American Soldier." In other areas war widows have accepted the opportunity to pay one more tribute to American bravery, and perhaps some vibration of this sympathy may reach to the heart of some unknown soldier's sorrowing mother or wife to-day and bring to it the cheer of sisterhood.

Paris Shop-Makes Wreaths.
For weeks a little flower shop in the Rue St. Honoré has been making these wreaths. Nearly three tons of holly and almost as much soft moss from the woods of Normandy were necessary to fill the order. As Christmas day approached, the wreaths were finished, were crated and shipped to the superintendents of the cemeteries for which they were intended. Three days ago the last wreath was packed and shipped to the American Graves Registration Service announced that before the Christmas sun was three hours high this annual task of decorating the graves would be completed. To-day the hundreds of unknown soldiers and nearly every mail brings letters from some relative giving details of personal characteristics and clothing of some missing American. The service records of the men whose bodies are still unidentified.

Back to Group Graves.
In addition to this improvement in the service there has been a steady effort the last year to group the graves of the unknown American soldiers in four central cemeteries at Belleau, Thiepval, Romagne and Suresnes. There is still much to do, but in a few months this will be completed and each cemetery will have its unknown soldiers' block, with wide aisles, and the graves of the unknown soldiers will be grouped in the center of each cemetery. The cemetery at Belleau, where Capt. George P. Sporn is in charge, there are 482 unidentified bodies. Only a few miles away, at the heart of the St. Mihiel salient, the cemetery at Thiepval, where Capt. George P. Sporn is in charge, there are 482 unidentified bodies. Only a few miles away, at the heart of the St. Mihiel salient, the cemetery at Thiepval, where Capt. George P. Sporn is in charge, there are 482 unidentified bodies.

In the next few months all of these 482 heroes will have been grouped in the four central cemeteries. The cemetery at Belleau, where Capt. George P. Sporn is in charge, there are 482 unidentified bodies. Only a few miles away, at the heart of the St. Mihiel salient, the cemetery at Thiepval, where Capt. George P. Sporn is in charge, there are 482 unidentified bodies. Only a few miles away, at the heart of the St. Mihiel salient, the cemetery at Thiepval, where Capt. George P. Sporn is in charge, there are 482 unidentified bodies.

Quotes Jury's Message.
"Not only that, but the same jury sent a message to the American people in this language:

"Acquittal is not enough for Isaccoe Arbuckle. We feel that a great injustice has been done him. We also feel that it was only our plain duty to give him this acquittal under the evidence. Those who were not the slightest proof adduced to connect him in any way with the commission of a crime."

"Unlike the jury, those denouncing him have heard no part of the evidence and are without knowledge of the facts. The Scripture says that 'As ye judge, so shall ye be judged.' How would we acquiesce like to be judged as they are judging him?"

"The institutions of my country, the courts and juries and the law of the land have declared me innocent and I am entitled to the protection of the law. Those who are unjustly, untruthfully, maliciously and venomously attacking me are refusing to abide by the established law of the land. I am not only wholly innocent, but more than that, there is a higher law which deals with the spiritual side of mankind, and surely this Christmas time should not be the season for the denunciation of the Pharisee in the land."

Criticism for Ministers.
"But even supposing that I had not been able to establish my innocence, but that I were conscientiously endeavoring through an orderly life to atone for my mistakes, would I not be entitled to an appeal for forgiveness according to the Scripture, the letter of which so many in the pulpit seem to observe and the spirit of which some in the pulpit seem to ignore?"

"It is not difficult to visualize at this time of year the sentiment of every church on Christmas Day. What might have happened if some of those who heartily denounce me had been present when the Saviour forgave the penitent thief on the cross in words that have influenced the human race more than any other words ever uttered. Would not some of these persons have denounced Christ and stoned Him for what He said?"

"No one ever saw a picture of mine that was not clean and wholesome. No one ever will see such a picture. I claim the right of work and service."

The sentiment of every church on Christmas Day will be "Peace on earth and good will to all mankind." What will be the attitude the day after Christmas to me?"

The greeting of the President, which the Disabled American Veterans, though it is not a national holiday, sent out to its members, follows:

"It is deemed especially fitting that at the Christmas season the gratitude of the nation should be extended to the sick, disabled and maimed men of the country's military services. These men are beyond all others the most sorely tried victims of the armed service, in which they and their country have been the national sacrifice and vindicated the national honor."

"Our obligation has prompted the nation to a very considerate dealing with them, which it is hoped, has been in some measure at least, commensurate with the debt owing to them. For such misfortunes as have come to thousands of them there can be no compensation, no adequate reparation; but they are entitled to the utmost assurance that a grateful people stands willing and anxious to do and will continue to do everything possible for them."

"That the coming year may bring them in fullest measure a restored fortune, health and prosperity is the earnest wish of the entire nation."

CLARK'S CRUISE AROUND THE WORLD.
Personal expense management, \$1,000.
Jan. 22 (San Francisco Post, 10).
By C. Clark, Editor, N. Y. Herald.

BUDGET PLAN PROVES AN EFFECTIVE CHECK AGAINST LOGROLLING

System Is Admitted in Con-
gress to Be an Unquali-
fied Success.

ROUGH EDGES ARE OFF

Appropriation Bills Now
Passed After Only Brief
Consideration.

ARBuckle ASKS FOR AMERICAN FAIR PLAY

'As Ye Judge, So Shall Ye Be
Judged,' He Quotes to
Critics.

PREPARES FOR PICTURE

Comedian's Manager, Schenck,
to Begin Work as Soon as
He Gets Scenario.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 24.—Roccoe C. (Patty) Arbuckle, motion picture actor, to-day quoted the Scriptures—"As ye judge, so shall ye be judged"—in his first statement on the controversy which followed the Christmas "pardon" granted to him by Will H. Hays, titular head of the motion picture industry.

At the same time, Joseph M. Schenck, producer, who will reemploy the comedian, announced he was seeking a scenario suitable for Arbuckle, and that work on a picture would be begun as soon as it was found.

"All I ask is the rights of an American citizen—American fair play," said Arbuckle. "Through misfortune and tragic accident I was tried on a charge of which I was absolutely innocent. A jury composed of eight men and four women, all of whom were of high character and excellent civic standing and all of whom were members of churches of various faiths, found me innocent."

Complete Indorsement Provided.
Congress itself has provided complete indorsement of the scheme for meeting the national Government needs formulated by Gen. Dawes at the suggestion of President Harding.

In the old days a dozen committees of Congress divided the responsibility for making provision for the ten executive and thirty-two subordinate bureaus of the Government. The processes of ironing out the quarrels and conforming to individual legislation the necessary requirements from three to seven months under the old scheme and provoked spirited conflicts between the heads of departments and Congressional caucuses.

The difference between the old and the new methods of providing the Government needs is concretely revealed in the Congressional treatment of the new budget system. The Commerce and Labor appropriation bills were passed in twenty-five minutes. Consideration of the Treasury appropriation bill was limited to two hours. The Department of Justice appropriation bill got through in an hour and a half.

Unless an unexpected filibuster breaks out in Congress all the appropriation bills will be disposed of before the end of January. Under the old system of making appropriations Congressional committees held extensive hearings that at times stretched out into weeks and in some instances even months. The new budget obviates the necessity for such hearings, as the needs of all the Government departments are thoroughly canvassed and estimates reduced or increased by the budget commission after thorough investigation.

Long Consideration Not Required.
It is not necessary for Congress to devote much time to the consideration of the budget estimates because that is done in advance. Before the coming of the budget many of the Government departments were compelled to set aside routine business to comply with the demands of Congressional committees for more complete information and justification for departmental necessities.

One of the chief evils of this practice was that the heads of Government bureaus spent most of their time at the Capitol buttonholing members of Congress. The new budget system obviates this. The heads of the bureaus are now free to devote their time to their own work and to the work of their departments.

Continued on Page Thirteen.

President to Visit Alaska in June

With View to Developing Country

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 24.

President Harding has completed plans for a long inspection tour of Alaska and of the distressed farming communities of the Northwest next summer. His intention to make the trip and the details of his plans have been kept secret for two reasons, first because they are necessarily tentative and second, because knowledge that he will undertake the journey will bring a host of invitations to visit, which he must decline.

For more than a year the President has studied reports on conditions in the Territory of Alaska and has wished to have a first hand view. He planned a visit to Alaska last summer, but could not leave because of the prolonged session of Congress with many important Administration measures pending. Conditions in the Territory were pictured as very bad and reports indicate they have not improved materially.

President Harding believes this vast

KLANSMEN IN TEARS AT MILITARY BURIAL OF VICTIMS OF MOB

Louisiana Authorities Inter-
Two Men Killed Four
Months Ago.

TROOPS FIRE SALUTE

Father Weeps at Grave as
Watt Daniels's Dog At-
tends Funeral.

SUSPECT UNPERTURBED

Prisoner Laughs at Plight and
Says He Will Be Given
Liberty.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
MER ROUGE, La., Dec. 24.—Four months from the day and almost to the hour from the time they were taken from their cars and brutally murdered, the funerals of Watt Daniels, and T. F. Richards were held this afternoon in the Daniels family graveyard, seven miles east of Mer Rouge. Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. E. W. Hayward, rector of Grace Episcopal Church of Monroe.

The bodies of Daniels and Richards were received early Thursday morning at Eason Ferry, across Lake La Fourche, following a terrific explosion of dynamite at the ferry landing, said to have been set off in an attempt to cover the bodies or destroy them entirely.

Daniels was placed in a row of graves where brothers, sisters and mother lay, and around which he had constructed the concrete curb and covering with space left for the remaining members of the family. He is now laid in one of these spaces. Two remain for the aged father and crippled brother.

Richards's body was placed in a grave almost at the foot of that occupied by his friend, who met death under similar conditions. Daniels' body was placed at the grave first and rested on crows bars until the funeral ceremony was read. The body of Richards was lowered into the grave first.

Same Pallbearers for Both.
Both bodies, enclosed in gray metallic coffins, were taken to the cemetery on the same truck. The same pallbearers served for both and included several service men. The funeral procession, with more than 100 automobiles in line, left the home of Harry L. Gibson, where the bodies were taken yesterday from the morgue after the autopsy was completed.

With bowed heads men and women stood about the graves while a prayer was said and a hymn sung. Into the graveyard a dog slowly walked. "That's Watt Daniels's dog," said a spectator, "he seems to know."

On the stone surface of a grave adjacent to the newly made one of Richards sat the father of the dead man. In his eyes were tears, in his hand a small American flag. Over and over he said, "He killed my boy, they killed my boy."

All about were the people of the countryside, bare headed, silent, sympathetic. "They're here," the father said, "they can't do the taking of the life of any man; their grief is great."

In the eyes of more than a few Klansmen there was a hint of tears.

Salute Fired, Taps Played.
The final words of the minister ended, a hymn was sung and the body of Watt Daniels was lowered into the grave. The squad of soldiers under Lieut. Randolph, K. Percy stood at attention and a salute of three guns was fired. Taps sounded the end.

Four of the authorities that there might be trouble at the funeral were unjustified. The presence of the militia, however, was deemed a necessary precaution, for in this backwoods country almost every one for generations has carried weapons and since the Ku Klux outbreaks there is hardly a man who does not tote a pistol. In the procession that followed the burial were several who are known to be members of the Klan.

While Daniels and Richards were being interred, Burnett, the only alleged member of the gang that killed the two men under arrest, was apparently enjoying himself in the jail at Bastrop. Scores of his friends called upon him to wish him well and with friends who call and wish him well. Mrs. Burnett visited him to-day and assured him she would bring him the best Christmas dinner he ever had to-morrow. And in the meantime he is finding the lot of a prisoner pretty easy, being allowed to obtain his meals from the hotel and sleeping on springs and a mattress with which he has been provided. Burnett merely laughs about his imprisonment.

"I am wholly innocent of anything wrong," he said, as he waved through the bars at an acquaintance who asked if he might like a fresh pouch of "chawin' tobacco" and thanked the donor. "There ain't nothin' for me to fear," he declared.

Further arrests will be made after Christmas Day. Department of Justice men, under whose supervision affidavits have been prepared, made no move in the direction of further arrests to-day. They all attended the funerals of Daniels and Richards.

SARAH BERNHARDT DYING; SUSTAINED BY WILL POWER

Great French Actress Has Relapse Which Physicians
Fear May Mean the End—Paris Excited
by Report of Death.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau.
Paris, Dec. 24. (Associated Press).—Sarah Bernhardt, to-night faces death, following a relapse yesterday. She has a high fever. One of the friends of the family said to-night that the great actress had lost consciousness twice in the last twenty-four hours and that her end now was considered to be only a matter of hours. It was even considered doubtful if Mme. Bernhardt's strength would survive the night. The physicians in attendance held out no hope.

Persistent rumors this afternoon that Mme. Bernhardt had died caused great excitement in theatrical and newspaper circles of Paris owing to the impossibility for hours of obtaining either confirmation or denial from the doctors attending her.

At 9 o'clock, however, it was announced at her home that her strength was deserting her rapidly and that there was little hope for her recovery. Only her indomitable will continues to sustain her, despite the fact that she said she now realizes the hopelessness of her condition. No solid nourishment is being given to her, her only food being the whites of eggs mixed with a specially prepared consommé.

Paris, Dec. 24. (Associated Press).—Christmas Eve in Sarah Bernhardt's little mansion in the Boulevard Perrier was a silent one. The servants and others of the household moved noiselessly through the semi-darkness of the halls, which usually at the Christmas-tide glowed with brilliance. Bernhardt's seventy-year-old butler, Arthur, was sad of eye and disconsolate. "Madame is very low," he said with quivering lip. "Madame was progressing favorably," he added, "until this relapse."

Prof. Obermer, chief of the medical staff attending Bernhardt, said to the Associated Press this evening: "While we still hold hope for her recovery, it is certain that Mme. Bernhardt never again will face the footlights. Absolute repose and quiet for many long months are essential."

During the physician's talk with the correspondent several lifelong friends of Bernhardt entered the drawing room and stood beneath a large Buffalo head presented to Mme. Bernhardt during one of her trips through America. They desired to go into the sickroom, but the doctor declined to permit them to do so. "Madame must see no one," he said. "The least excitement might prove immediately fatal."

JUDGE T. I. CHATFIELD DIES BEDECKED TREE

Decorating for Christmas in
Home When Stricken With
Heart Disease.

WAS YALE CREW MAN
Had Served on the Federal
Bench in Brooklyn
Since 1907.

Thomas I. Chatfield, 51, Judge of the United States Court of the Eastern District of New York since 1907, died of heart disease yesterday afternoon in his home, 31 Linden avenue, Brooklyn. He had been putting decorations on a Christmas tree and had almost finished the task when he complained to his wife and his daughter that his left arm and side hurt him. He was assisted to bed and died ten minutes later.

Judge Chatfield suffered an attack of apoplexy several years ago and after a long recovery he resumed his duties at the Federal Building in Brooklyn. He was born in Owego, N. Y. He went to Yale University where he was a member of the crew that year that defeated Harvard in the annual regatta. He was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1896 and began the practice of law with Miller, Decker & Miller. In 1903 he was appointed an Assistant United States Attorney and in 1906 was appointed to the Federal bench by President Roosevelt.

Judge Chatfield was thirty-five years old when appointed to the Federal bench. He was at that time the youngest Federal Judge in the United States. His record as Assistant United States Attorney had brought him into prominence, particularly because of his work in connection with the post office scandals of 1906, so when Edward B. Thomas, then the incumbent, was appointed to the Supreme Court, Chatfield became his logical successor.

He was for many years trustee of the Zeta Psi Chapter at Yale and served one term as national president of the fraternity. He was a Mason and a member of the Elks Club. He was also president of the Flatbush Chapter of Boy Scouts. He married Miss Laura A. Ayer of Owego in 1899. She survived him with three children—Mrs. Katherine C. Bell, Miss Helen A. Chatfield and Thomas D. Chatfield.

AMMONIA MENACES PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL

Girl Switchboard Operators
Discover Fumes.

The fifty-nine patients in the Italian Hospital at 670 East Eighty-third street would have been endangered by the fumes that occurred yesterday afternoon if Miss Lucy Blata and Miss Marie De Salvo, telephone operators, had not caught the odor a few minutes after the leak occurred. The fumes were described by the hospital authorities as being a very light odor reached the ward. Miss Blata and Miss De Salvo were made ill and were attended by a surgeon, but were able to return to their work.

Perrini notified Fire Headquarters and firemen of the rescue squad went into the subbasement with gas masks and succeeded in stopping the leak after an hour's work.

HIGHER TEMPERATURE SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY

No Christmas Snow or Cold
Weather in Sight.

The recent long distance prediction of Forecasters that to-day was likely to be a snowless Christmas probably will be verified. There was nothing on the weather chart yesterday to indicate a drop in temperature. The official mercury is scheduled to soar a bit and this may be one of the mildest Christmases on record, as yesterday was one of the mildest Christmas eves, the lowest temperature being 34. Even at 8 o'clock last night the thermometer on the tall tower recorded 41.

An unusually large flight of wild geese to the northward, observed by folk on Long Island on Saturday, was cited as confirmation of the Weather Bureau's forecast.

BORAH SAYS WORLD PARLEY IS NEEDED TO HEAD OFF NEW WAR

He Intimates Unless Step Is
Taken We May Have to
Fight Again.

REPLY TO OPPOSITION

Senator Asserts That U. S.
Cannot Escape Repara-
tions Problem.

MARKETS AT STAKE ALSO

Idaho Member Issues State-
ment to Meet White House
Objections.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 24.

Senate forces were divided sharply to-night over the proposal of Senator Borah (Idaho), contained in an amendment to the naval appropriations bill requesting President Harding to call a world conference in Washington to study economic questions.

President Harding's opposition to the proposal expressed by Senator Watson (Ind.), after a White House conference yesterday is to be followed by an effort to line up Administration Senators against it. Just how successful this will be is not clear, due to the uncertainty of how far the President is willing to go in fighting the scheme, but it is clear that if a vote were to be taken at once the amendment would have a safe majority.

Senator Borah, in an attempt to counteract the Administration opposition, issued a long statement to-night in which he argued that unless some such action was taken soon the United States might become involved in a new European war. He declared there was ample precedent for such a conference and attempted to set at rest certain of the arguments used in combating the proposal.

Opposition Analyzed.
"The opposition to this conference seems to be along the same lines as opposition to the disarmament conference when it was first proposed," he said. "There was great timidity and such opposition at first, but more mature reflection led to very general support. I trust such will be true in this instance."

There are many precedents for this kind of action. No public man has been so active in the question of such conferences and with European nations more than he. We have never hesitated to confer with reference to economic, financial or commercial matters. Such conferences have never been regarded by the most zealous advocates of our traditional policies as in contravention of them. In our history a more pronounced belief in our traditional policies than Col. Roosevelt. He specifically indorsed this kind of a conference, and in the question of preserving the policies of Washington and Monroe. There are plenty of precedents.

"For more than two years there has been a public attack on the question of reparations. It has become so serious as to threaten complete estrangement between leading nations which were together in the war. As a result of this there is a danger of economic chaos. It has even in the minds of men in high official positions in different countries made another conflict imminent. Naval and military armaments are now being increased and larger armies because of economic and threatening conditions abroad."

Problem Presses on All.
"Every foreign office in the world, including our own, is now studying reparations question and considering it may be adjusted. There is no use talking, therefore, about considering about not dealing with it."

"The only legitimate question to debate is, how can you deal with it most effectively? The problem is here. It is not a question of whether or not we should suffer in Europe and vast loss to producers and it may mean another war if the worst should come we might as well go to Europe on another mission than that of conferring. I repeat, the question is how can we help—what is the best method? Upon that I have an open mind."

"Europe owes us eleven billion dollars. Some people seem to be excited over the cancellation of this debt. Far more excited over Europe's inability to pay. I have not any doubt about the cancellation of this debt. But no child now living will see a payment if the question of reparations is permitted to go from bad to worse until another war takes place."

"We are interested in the reparations question, therefore, because we are interested in the payment of what Europe owes us. We are also interested in it because we want European markets opened to our farm products. Millions of hungry and dying in Europe for products which are rotting upon the farms. Shall we say that these markets do not concern us? Nothing concerns us more."

Arousing Public Opinion.
"But above all it serves to arouse public opinion and, after all, it is more wholesome and essential in dealing with these problems than would be the case if the disarmament proposition were taken up through diplomatic channels or through diplomatic compromise how far would you have gotten?"

"Now we have reached a point where we are to lose an advantage gained as a result of the war. We are to lose the reparations problem is found. We are directly, immediately, vitally concerned. It involves millions of people and it involves the peace of the world. I am not overfond of conferences, but there are times when they are helpful. This seems to be one of those times."

In connection with the statement Sen-